

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Record deficit in U.S. accounts

WASHINGTON, March 22 (R). — The United States had a record deficit of \$20.2 billion in its current account balance of payments during 1977, the government reported today. The Commerce Department said this was more than double the previous record deficit of \$9.9 billion in 1972. In 1976 this deficit was just \$1.4 billion. The main reason for the huge increase last year was a marked deterioration in the global trade account which showed a deficit of \$31.2 billion last year. This was offset by an \$11 billion surplus in the service account which includes such items as overseas purchases of U.S. insurance and investment income. This was \$2.9 billion higher than the previous year.

## Lebanon orders AFP man to leave

BEIRUT, March 22 (R). — The chief Middle East correspondent of the French news agency Agence France Presse (AFP) was today ordered to leave Beirut by Friday for failing to write favourably about the Lebanese government, a spokesman for the agency said. He said the order expelling Mr. Georges Herbouze, 54, was issued by the Director General of Lebanon's Public Security Office, Mr. Farouk Abillama. The reason given was that "for the past three months AFP has published no favourable report on the activities of the Lebanese government," the spokesman said. Mr. Herbouze, who arrived here a year ago, is AFP's Regional Director for the Middle East.

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## New control and policy body for Jordan's water approved by symposium

By Ian Kellas  
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 22 — Proposals for a comprehensive new Water Act and for a National Water Board were accepted this morning at the closing session of the National Water Symposium.

As the general report of the symposium was being read, the new body should cover all aspects of water affairs, from management, through ownership rights to pollution control. One speaker from the floor even suggested that this should be part of a general environmental protection act.

In the last couple of days the symposium the delegates have been turning their attention to problems of water management. "Policy for national water management is preferably entrusted to a National Water Board", the final report reads. The possible nature of such an organisation was presented in a paper yesterday by Mr. Youssef Nimry, Director General of the National Resources Authority (NRA), on behalf of the symposium Preparatory Committee.

Mr. Nimry's paper proposes that there should be three levels of authority in water management. At the top is a council of ministers. Below that and responsible for implementing the Water Act is a planning and coordinating board. The suggestion is that the NRA should take over this function, which is close to the one for which the authority was originally intended. The paper considers the possibility of releasing the NRA from its present responsibility for the geological survey, mining, petroleum, water-drilling and irrigation.

"Level number three is the institutional network", which according to Mr. Nimry's paper, includes the new water agency, a modified Water Supply Corporation and the regional authorities.

Lack of manpower and of adequate finance were recognised by the symposium as serious problems. The final report proposes setting up training centres and providing material incentives to keep bright minds working on Jordan's water problems.

(Continued on page 2)

## French leader stays silent on new govt.

PARIS, March 22 (R). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing kept France's politicians guessing about the next government and its prime minister. M. Giscard d'Estaing plans to keep his decision to himself until after the new national assembly elected last Sunday is installed on April 3.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre will remain in office until then, and political sources said there was a good chance he would be asked to stay on at the end of the administration.

The prime minister today formally informed M. Giscard d'Estaing of his readiness to resign in accordance with the constitution. He made the offer

during the first cabinet meeting since the centre right coalition's resounding general election victory.

M. Barre noted it was the president's task after he had analysed the election result to set France's political course. "The president of the Republic took note of the prime minister's intentions, and will make his decision known at an appropriate time," a government spokesman said.

The spokesman told reporters that M. Barre and his government would probably stay on until after the new national assembly was installed. The first session is scheduled for April 3.

## Spanish prison head slain in revenge

MADRID, March 22 (R). — Three youths machine-gunned to death the director general of the Spanish prison system today in what appeared to be a revenge killing for the recent death of an anarchist prisoner.

Eyewitnesses said the killers of Jesus Haddad Blanco, 39, pointblank range just after he entered his official car to go to work this morning. His chauffeur escaped unhurt.

Doctors at the Francisco Franco Hospital said there were bullet wounds in Senator Haddad's body including three in the heart.

He was the highest-ranking Spanish official to be killed since the bomb assassination of Senator Luis Carrero Blanco, Basque separatist guerrillas in 1972.

The killing followed the death in Madrid's top security Ca-

rabanchel prison nine days ago of Agustín Rueda Sierra, a 25-year-old anarchist who had been held on charges of possessing explosives.

Rueda died after interrogation by guards who had discovered an incomplete escape tunnel. Other prisoners charged they were beaten by guards during questioning about the tunnel.

The director of the prison was dismissed and is free on bail while an investigation is carried out into Rueda's death. Two other officials and eight guards are being held in jail.

Today political parties of all shades condemned the murder of Senator Haddad, who was married and had seven children.

No one has yet claimed responsibility for the murder but speculation centred on the extreme leftist First of October Group of anti-Fascist Resistance (GRAPO).



Lebanese women in south Lebanon scream at cameraman photographing them as they return to their homes in the shattered war zone after the shaky ceasefire held on Wednesday and advance party of U.N. forces arrived to take up positions separating the Israelis from the Arabs. (AP wirephoto)

## Worldwide response to Lebanon's plea for aid

AMMAN, March 22 (Agencies) — Out of the total number of refugees from south Lebanon, UNRWA estimates that there are 65,000 registered Palestine refugees who have been displaced by the current military operations, including 50,000 from the Tyre area, 10,000 from Damour and 2,000 from Nabatieh. Some 6,000 of these refugees are in Beirut and some 34,000 in the Saïda area, mostly from Tyre. Emergency feeding for 34,000 refugees is starting providing bread and cheese or bread and tinned meat.

UNRWA is appealing for 30,000 blankets and 3,000 tents, warm clothing and shoes for 8,000 children. Also \$60,000 for the feeding programme to cover two weeks of operation.

In Geneva the International Red Cross today launched an urgent appeal to governments and National Red Cross organisations throughout the world to provide 1.3 million Swiss francs (about \$680,000) to buy medical supplies for victims of the fighting in southern Lebanon.

President Anwar Sadat has

sent medical aid for Palestine refugees in Lebanon after receiving a request from Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat. Al Akhbar newspaper reported today.

It said that on getting the request Mr. Sadat immediately ordered the dispatch of a team of 11 medical specialists and medicines.

West Germany announced today that it was making DM 1 million (\$500,000) available to help refugees from the conflict.

The Vatican said today it has sent substantial aid to the Palestinian refugees in Beirut for refugees forced to leave their villages and settlements.

Iran will tomorrow start sending aid to Moslem refugees in south Lebanon who lost their homes in the recent fighting. It was announced in Tehran.

The Canadian government is cutting red tape for residents of war-torn southern Lebanon who want to go to Canada or do not want to return home. Immigration Minister Bud Cullen said yesterday. "They will be treated on a priority basis," Cullen said in the House of Commons.

## Italy increases police powers in effort to ward off political violence

ROME, March 22 (R). — Police powers to interrogate suspects, tap telephones and check identities were increased in Italy as the massive hunt for the Red Brigades kidnappers of former Premier Aldo Moro entered its seventh day.

The government extended police authority and made kidnapping punishable by life imprisonment in a decree last night to deal with an unprecedented threat of political violence.

Justice Minister Francesco Bonifacio said he hoped the new measures would help police and soldiers track the leftist guerrillas who seized Signor Moro and killed his five guards in an ambush last Thursday.

Under the new provisions, police can question suspects without a lawyer, detain people for up to 24 hours for identity checks, tap telephones for unlimited periods and demand information from investigating magistrates. Evidence from wiretapping will be admissible in courts.

"We are all going to have to make sacrifices to get through this emergency," the justice minister said.

Foreign assistance

The government admitted officially yesterday that West German and British anti-terrorist experts were assisting in the hunt for Signor Moro, who was five times prime minister and tipped to be Italy's next president.

Authorities were reported to be readying a crack anti-terrorist team, but there was no sign that police and soldiers had achieved any breakthrough in the nationwide search for the kidnappers.

Speculation continued that the brigades, who say they will put Signor Moro on trial in a "people's court," received help from abroad.

In Turin, where 15 brigades leaders are standing trial for forming an armed group to subvert the state, lawyers expected proceedings to be adjourned today for the Easter recess.

The row over whether the 15 can defend themselves was expected to remain unresolved. The brigades say they regard the Turin trial as an act of war.

## Begin, Carter end talks with exchange of frosty remarks

WASHINGTON, March 22 (R). — President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin ended talks here today with a cold exchange of statements that signalled a failure to resolve serious differences over Middle East peace strategy.

President Carter said he told Mr. Begin what had to be done to get the search for peace moving again. Mr. Begin, in his response, said Israel had made several major peace proposals and was still waiting for a response from the Arab side.

President Carter described the talks as detailed and frank. He said Mr. Begin faced both a challenge and an opportunity as he returned to Israel.

"The challenge of providing security for his people, and the opportunity to achieve that security through a true and historic peace."

"It is our conviction that this opportunity must not be allowed to slip into the cycle of hatred and violence which have characterised the history of the Middle East for the last 30 years and which we have witnessed again the last two weeks," the president said.

Sharp contrast

The exchange gave no hint that the two leaders had agreed on moves to restore the peace momentum generated by the Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's dramatic visit to Israel last November.

It contrasted sharply with their two previous meetings and with Mr. Carter's embrace and warm words for President Sadat here last month.

Mr. Begin alluded at length to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, saying Israel was the only country whose destruction was the sworn aim of an outside group — the PLO.

Mr. Begin said Israel already had made a major contribution

towards achieving a settlement. He cited the Israeli offer to recognise Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai, his proposals for self-rule on the occupied West Bank and an Israeli draft of a statement of principles to govern further peace negotiations.

Position restated

President Carter clearly restated the United States position that Israel would have to withdraw from the West Bank.

"I emphasised to him the importance of reaffirming that all of the principles of Security Council Resolution 242 (the U.N.'s 1967 guidelines for peace in the Middle East) must apply on all fronts if peace negotiations are to succeed," the president said.

Mr. Begin has said he does not interpret the U.N. resolution as requiring Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank as part of a peace settlement.

Friendship reaffirmed

The president reaffirmed American friendship for Israel and said the Jewish state was now

stronger and more secure militarily than ever. The two statements gave no indication whether Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon last week in retaliation for a Palestinian commando raid had been discussed at any point in the past two days.

Mr. Begin came in for sharp questioning by members of the Senate and House of Representatives foreign affairs committees yesterday on the settlement question, but there was no hint in the public statements how big a role it played in talks here.

Also not clear was the extent of discussion on the Carter administration's planned sale of warplanes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, which Israel has criticised sharply.

Israeli pullout

Meanwhile it was announced that Israel will withdraw its forces from south Lebanon within a few days. Israeli television made the announcement in occupied Jerusalem.

The government-controlled station gave no source for its report, it said a final decision on a pull-out was expected within a few hours.

## Despite Phalangist threat to block entry, U.N. advance party moves into south Lebanon ceasefire zone

BEIRUT, Lebanon, (Agencies) — A small U.N. peacekeeping unit moved into embattled south Lebanon Wednesday despite Phalangist guerrilla claims that major violations riddled an Israeli-declared ceasefire, a Lebanese government spokesman reported.

An 18-man Iranian reconnaissance party entered the south Lebanese Christian town of Marjayoun, six miles north of the Israeli frontier, as the vanguard of a 400-man Iranian U.N. contingent, the spokesman said.

Earlier in the day the commander of the Phalangists in south Lebanon, Major Sa'ad Haddad, told newsmen here that his men would block the entry of the Iranian troops.

"United Nations forces are not friendly to us," Major Haddad said. "In the past they have informed us to the Palestinians."

But when the Iranians arrived, the Phalangists posted just inside the border stood and watched them go by. "Major Haddad ordered us to let them in," a Phalangist officer told Reuters.

Major Haddad's threat, and his subsequent climbdown, indicated a behind-scenes dispute between the Lebanese Christians and the Israelis, who have regarded them as allies.

Early in the day Major Haddad told reporters: "I don't serve under the Israeli command and I don't take orders from Israelis."

After the Phalangist threat

crumpled, a senior Israeli source in Jerusalem said the Christian militiamen "could not make unilateral decisions" about movements in south Lebanon.

Warm welcome

A few minutes drive up the road, the Iranians ran into a warm welcome at the village of Aida.

The villagers lined the street and clapped enthusiastically. During the morning two U.N. officers in a car driving to an observation post were stoned by Christian militiamen near the village of Qle'a and forced back across the border into Israel.

The officers were members of the United Nations Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF) — a U.N. operation of earlier vintage.

The government spokesman confirmed that "intermittent" violations of the ceasefire occurred in the areas of Nabatieh.

Guerrilla rockets

The spokesman said he had no knowledge of any artillery bombardment as the high command of the Palestine Liberation Organisation earlier reported.

Western reporters saw guerrillas firing away at least two salvos of Soviet-made rockets from the vicinity of the southernmost Palestinian refugee camp

of Rashidieh and Bourj Al Shimali to the south and east of Tyre.

The reporters raced back to Tyre, fearing an Israeli retaliation for the barrage of seven or eight rockets fired from launchers mounted on trucks shortly after mid-morning. But the Israelis did not respond.

In several countries outside the Middle East, moves were underway to help the U.N. with its peace attempt.

A first contingent of 200 crack French paratroopers was leaving Toulouse tonight to join in the Lebanon force, the vanguard of a 600-strong French contingent.

In Stockholm, the Swedish cabinet approved the transfer to southern Lebanon of 245 of Sweden's troops now serving with the U.N. in Sinai.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky discussed with his defence minister a possible contribution by his country to the new unit and Norway formally decided to join the peace-keeping effort.

Akrotiri to be used

Nepal said today it has decided to send a contingent of its armed forces to join a U.N. peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

The U.N. peacekeeping force will be able to use Britain's Akrotiri airfield in Cyprus, it was announced in London last night.

## World News Roundup...

### 2 communists arrested in Egyptian raid

CAIRO, March 22 (AP). — Authorities raided a "new communist" cell in the Mediterranean coastal city of Alexandria and arrested two of its members, the Cairo daily Al Akhbar reported today. All government hostilities were fought at their homes, the paper said without giving further details.

### Assad leaves Indians in the lurch

NEW DELHI, India, March 22 (AP). — The Middle East situation prompted President Indira Gandhi of India to cancel his official visit to India but they forgot to inform city hall. Hours after the cancellation was announced, New Delhi municipal employees hurried through the night erecting lavish floral arches and signboards welcoming Assad and his wife, who had been scheduled to arrive today.

### Egyptian parliamentarian may face dismissal

CAIRO, March 22 (R). — The Egyptian parliament will today consider whether to expel a member who called for the downfall of President Anwar Sadat, the semi-official newspaper Al Akhbar reported today. It said Sheikh Ashraf Marwan, member of the New Wafd party, described the parliament as a "theatre" during a heated

debate yesterday, on the government's food policies. When parliament Speaker Sayed Marei ordered him out of the session he shouted: "Down with President Sadat". A special committee formed to investigate the case recommended that Mr. Marwan should be deprived of his membership, Al Akhbar said.

### U.S.-Japan-USSR agreement on gas project nears

MOSCOW, March 22 (R). — A U.S.-Japanese consortium is moving towards agreement with the Soviet Union on the technical and economic feasibility of a multi-billion dollar project to extract and export natural gas from eastern Siberia, American sources said today. They said Occidental Engineering, the El Paso company of the U.S., and the Tokyo Gas Company made progress in talks in Moscow last week towards working out plans to exploit a potential thousand billion cubic metres of gas from two fields near the city of Yakutsk.

### Turkish president appeals for Bhutto's life

ANKARA, March 22 (R). — Turkish President Fahri Korutürk has appealed to Pakistan's President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry to commute the death sentence passed on former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a presidential spokesman said here today. Mr. Korutürk, in a message to Mr. Chaudhry, has asked him to use his authority and make personal efforts to save Mr. Bhutto's life.

## NOTICE

The Department of Culture and Arts announces the postponement of the opening of the Spring Exhibition by the Jordanian artist Ali Al Ghoul. It will now take place on Monday March 27, 1978 at the Palace of Culture at 5:00 p.m.



# JORDAN TIMES

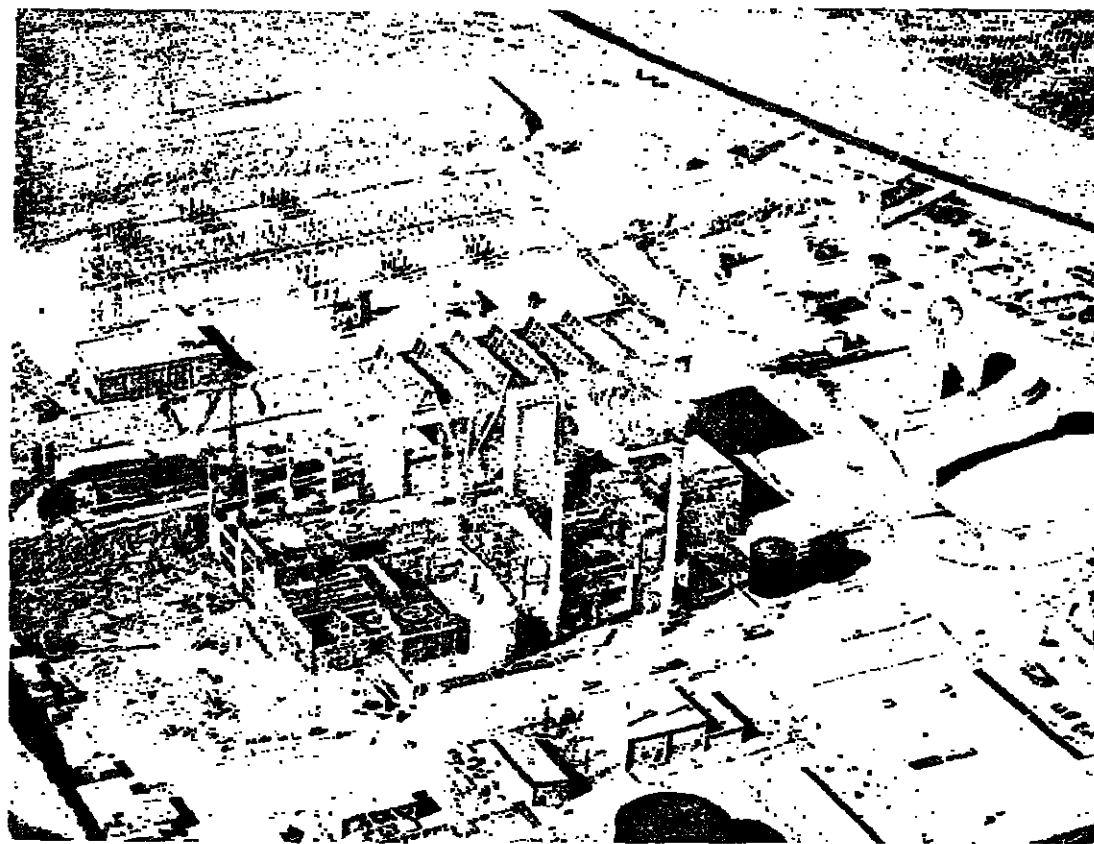
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# The King Hussein Thermal Power Station is a first venture into truly large-scale electricity generation



An aerial view of the King Hussein Thermal Power Station shows construction work on stage I and part of the civil works on stage II.

This is the first of a two-part series on projects to cope with growing demand for electrical power in Jordan. Jordan's present per-capita consumption of electricity, although low on the world scale, is expanding rapidly. There has been a sudden increase in demand because of bulk loads drawn by industry. The refinery, for instance, will be using three times as much electricity this year as it did in 1977. Tomorrow's article will deal with the vast power station envisaged at Aqaba which may dwarf the one described in the article below.

By Ian Kellas  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 22. — If you are under the impression that steam engines are old fashioned you should pay a visit to the King Hussein Thermal Power Station. Jordan's biggest electrical generating plant is currently being fitted out with its third giant steam turbine.

The station is sited in the desert some way beyond Zarqa. Its elegant bubble water tower and its enormous roof-top radiator make it an obvious landmark. It is in fact the first air-cooled steam generator in the Middle East. And it is also Jordan's first venture into truly large-scale electricity generating.

Each of the steam turbines has a capacity of 33 megawatts (MW) — about the equivalent of the total capacity of the Marka power station, which

was until recently the biggest in Jordan.

The development of the King Hussein Thermal Power Station has been planned in three stages. The first, comprising the construction of two gas turbines and of two 33 MW steam units, was completed by the middle of last year at a cost of about JD 9 million, (provided by the World Bank, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and the government.)

Second stage under way

The third steam turbine which is now being installed forms the second stage of development. It will cost JD 6 million and should be operating in August of this year. Sabri Farah of Jordan and KBS of Holland are tackling the civil works involved in the project. Breda Termoeconomica (an Italian firm) is responsible for the electro-mechanical side of things.

Director Waddah Nabulsi told the Jordan Times that the power station is designed to supply the whole of northern Jordan as well as Amman — an area which consumes 81 per cent of the country's electricity. By October this year, a 132-kilovolt (KV) power line will connect the Zarqa station to Irbid, whose present generating capacity is quite inadequate.

The larger your electrical generators are, the more efficient they are. This is the importance of Jordan's sudden jump into steam power. But the third stage in the development of the Hussein power station is an equally dramatic jump. The Electricity Authority intends to install three more steam turbines, each of which has a capacity of 66 MW.

Bids for the project are already under study and the contract will be awarded in May this year. The turbines will be in operation by 1982, and they will cost about JD 30 million (for which loans have been promised from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.)

Fuel bills to be slashed

The Hussein power station is at present fed with oil from the nearby refinery, to which it is connected with its own pipeline. Within a couple of years, it will be able to slash its fuel bill when the refinery starts producing "bunker C." This is a very crude sort of oil, which can nevertheless be used to power the boilers at the Zarqa station after it is heated up to a temperature of 132 degrees centigrade. Bunker C costs JD 7.5 per ton compared with the JD 17 per ton which the power station pays for its diesel at the moment. With a consumption of at least 80,000 tons a year, this represents a welcome saving.

There are already two gas turbines on site at Zarqa (one of 15 MW, the other of 18 MW). These are powerful, efficient, quick to install but also very expensive to run because they require a refined type of fuel. They are useful at peak demand times and to bridge development gaps, Mr. Nabulsi said. Another two have been ordered from Alstom (of France) to be stationed at Marka.

— close to the load centre at Amman. They will both be operating by June this year.

First of its kind in the Middle East

It is not every day that you come upon a steam-powered electric generator in the middle of the desert. Usually they are sited on the sea shore. This is because sea water is useful, not for making the steam but for cooling and condensing it once it is made. The consultants for the Hussein power station are the Kullian Corporation of Philadelphia, and though there is nothing very extraordinary about the air-cooled condenser station that they have come up with for Zarqa, it is the first of its kind in the Middle East. It may well not be the last. The air-cooled condenser system is up to five per cent less efficient in fuel conversion terms than the water-cooled alternative would be. But then fuel is sometimes more readily available in the Middle East than large quantities of water. The engineers at the plant were certainly very satisfied with the performance of the first two turbines installed at Zarqa.

Water is of course needed in the air-cooled system and it comes out of the ground, from four wells. But the station only uses 60 cubic metres a day, because the water is recycled.

The water is first taken up a high tower to give it the necessary head. Then, carefully filtered, it goes into the furnaces (built by Breda Termoeconomica) where the water is turned into steam, at the rate of 190 tons per hour. It feels a bit like being aboard a ship, walking out along the catwalk to inspect the furnaces. Brilliant puffs of steam spurt up from pipes high above and disappear into the blue sky.

At a temperature of 485°C and a pressure of 60 kgs per square cm, the steam is then lead off from the boilers to drive the turbines (by Deprat-Escherwys). The generators (Brown Boveri design) produce electricity at the other end at 13.8 KV.

When it has done its job the steam goes off to the condensers to be cooled. This happens in enormous radiators, on the roof of the power station. The steam rises up to the condensers through elegant gleaming metallic pipes that look like fingers holding on to the roof as if to stop it blowing off.

The whole process of generating the electricity is completely automated — except that the wattage produced by the generators is adjusted according to demand. At peak time this is about 90 MW; at four in the morning it is only 30 MW.

Transformers sited just outside the main building bump up the voltage from 13.8 to 132 KV and from the switching yard just beyond that, electricity stalks out along pylons to the distribution centres close to Amman.

Tomorrow: A more ambitious project at Aqaba

## Who's on trial? Who's the judge?

When President Carter heard Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin say Tuesday "these are times of trial", he probably thought that Israel's leaders were on trial to see whether they can make the difficult decisions that are required for true peace. But, in fact, it is Mr. Carter himself who is really on trial, and he set the rules for his own test of character when he said that peace can come for Israel via "a guarantee of security". It is an extraordinary act of magnanimity, patience, weakness or desperation — however one views things — for the Arabs today still to be anticipating some coherent and emphatic action by the United States in fostering a more realistic Israeli negotiating posture. But if this is to come, it will be precisely this area of providing security guarantees that will cut the legs out from under Israel's maniacal insistence on providing its own security by occupying more Arab land and using American weapons to kill as many Palestinians as it can conveniently do under the cover of "security" operations. For President Carter today to bring up in public this matter of providing security guarantees for Israel is quite unexpected. But Mr. Carter has now challenged himself, and reaffirmed the United States' trial as the only party that can unilaterally twist Israel's arm. Whether or not the United States is, indeed, the only party that can do this is debatable, but most Arab countries hold this view, and thus this remains the political framework, defined by Arab expectations, within which American actions are still being judged.

It is unfair, and unrealistic, to pass judgements on the United States according to its actions today or tomorrow or next week. We are dealing with a question that has been with us for over three-quarters of a century. But if we look at things in the broad sweeps of history, we find ourselves in the midst of a trend that pins much hope on the American role in the Middle East. To judge things in the same manner that we view them, we would then have to say that the United States is in the midst of a trend of falling badly in its responsibility.

For Mr. Carter suddenly to talk of security guarantees for peace is only to highlight this failure, and to remind us — and Mr. Begin, no doubt — that talk is cheap, and action is the stuff that tests our fortitude and our wisdom. It is not Mr. Begin who is on trial; it is Mr. Carter.

## National News Roundup

### King congratulates Pakistan's president

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable to Pakistani President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry congratulating him and the people of Pakistan on the occasion of Pakistan Day (March 23).

### Prince Hassan attends celebrations by

#### Al Hussein Ibn Talal Brigade

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today attended celebrations by Al Hussein Ibn Talal Brigade on the anniversary of its establishment.

### Free medical services cards to be issued

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — The Ministry of Health today decided to issue cards to needy citizens which will enable them to benefit from free medical services. The cards will be issued to those already receiving aid from the Social Affairs department, Health Ministry sources said.

### Jordanian artist's work to be exhibited in Paris

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — The Ministry of Culture and Youth announced today that it will hold an art exhibition at UNESCO headquarters in Paris on April 3. On display will be 100 paintings by the Jordanian artist Ahmad Na'wash. Earlier this year the ministry held another art exhibition for the Jordanian artist Muhanna Al Durra at Georgetown University in the United States.

### Irbid, North Jordan Valley Symposium ends

NORTH SHUNEH, March 22 (JNA). — The Irbid Governorate and North Jordan Valley District Municipal Symposium, at the end of a two-day conference here, today called for further support from the Municipal and Rural Loan Fund to municipal and rural councils. The symposium further recommended that the Ministry of Education participate in half the total cost of school construction, and urged the allocation of a certain percentage of land registration on property within municipal boundaries for the benefit of the municipalities.

### Pakistani universities team meets Majali, Farhan

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — The visiting Pakistani universities delegation met here today with Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali. The delegation also visited the University of Jordan where they met with its president, Dr. Ishaq Farhan.

### Master of Pembroke College visits Yarmouk U.

IRBID, March 22 (JNA). — The Master of the Pembroke College at Oxford University today visited Yarmouk University where he met with University President Adnan Badran.

## Clubs, Societies, Sports Groups— let us know what you are doing

Our "What's going on" section needs YOUR help if it is going to be a success. It's the news of your clubs, your exhibitions, your meetings and outings that are open to the public which appear in "What's going on." Help us to help you publicise your public events. Charity bazaars, school open days, concerts, commercial exhibitions — our readers are interested in your event. Please write us at P.O. Box 6710, telephone 67171 or even call in at our offices on the Amman-Swedish road between 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and tell us what's going on. The Jordan Times will publish free listings on the day of the event.

## Economic and Business News

### Bank deposits up JD 69 million

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — The amount of money deposited in Jordanian banks by January 1978 was up by JD 68,768,000 over the figure at the beginning of last year, the Central Bank announced today. It said that deposits in January 1978 amounted to JD 252,500,000, as against JD 183,732,000 in January 1977.

### Potash Co. delegates to attend Manama

#### solar energy conference

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — The Jordan Potash Company has decided to take part in the conference on solar energy to be held at Manama, capital of Bahrain on April 24. During the four-day conference, participants will discuss research work and will listen to lectures on the best means of exploiting solar energy in Middle Eastern countries.

### International Tourism Organisation to

#### provide consultancy services

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — The International Tourism Organisation has agreed to provide consultancy services and conduct a feasibility study on the projected Jordanian-Syrian Marketing and Tourist Transport Company which is planned as a joint venture by both countries.

### FIRST CLASS

#### VILLA FOR RENT

Two storeys (separate entrance) near Prime Ministry and Amman Grand Hotel.  
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Contact tel. 41055 or 23849.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Comic Theatre

An Arabic adaptation of an American play, "Sudki Bey's Love" is showing every night at the Haya Arts Centre at 8:00 p.m. The last performance is this evening, with a matinee performance at 3:30.

### Lecture

The Friends of Archaeology and the Goethe Institute present a lecture by Dr. Hans-Joachim Poeschl on "Lawrence of Arabia — The Man and the Book." Mr. Suleiman Mussa, of the Ministry of Information, will introduce the lecture which starts at 7:30 this evening at the Goethe Institute.

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## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I editorially Wednesday referred to the warm words exchanged between President Jimmy Carter and the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin during their meeting at the White House yesterday.

It says it is not a shame that we suffer a calamity in Lebanon as we did in previous times, but it is a shame that the calamities should "turn us from a strong nation capable of defending its land and preserving its dignity, to a weak and disoriented nation overpowered by a small bird posing as an eagle."

The newspaper bitterly notes President Carter telling Mr. Begin that Israel is a courageous country and is now stronger than ever before, and Mr. Begin replying that Israel will be victorious... These words are all the more poignant when combined with the bitterness of the languishing present Arab reality, at a time when a "handful of Palestinian resisters with their Lebanese supporters are fighting in place of official Lebanon and all the Arabs in defence of Lebanon — a small country which was lulled to sleep by international pledges and promises, but suddenly awoke to the boom of the invading Zionist guns and rockets on its southern part."

Al Ra'i urges Arab leaders to "rise up to challenges; for the inherent Arab power is so tremendous that, if exploited, it would change the course of history."

AL DUSTOUR notes that Security Council Resolution 425 calling for an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from south Lebanon and the stationing of U.N. forces there was met with dissatisfaction by Israel, which considers that any call for evacuation conflicts with its expansionist policy.

At the same time, the newspaper continues, the Palestinian commandos hold that it is their legitimate right to confront the Israeli onslaught. The stationing of the U.N. troops as indicated in the resolution, is meant to curtail this right, they believe.

The newspaper thinks that the American-sponsored resolution was a kind of "palliative" in the area. Although it calls for an early Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon, yet it contained arrangements intended to provide Israel with security along its northern borders without Israel doing anything in return. But the newspaper adds, this "in return for security" which should form part of a just and honourable peace based on recognition of Palestinian national rights and withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory — not just from south Lebanon — has not been accepted by Israel. And therefore the "Security, freely-given to Israel", as contained in the resolution, seems to take the form of a compensation for its aggression, the newspaper says.

# A water scheme is under way to match Aqaba's expansion

As the National Water Symposium issues its recommendations this week one of Jordan's main water projects is already under way. The article below by C. E. Tiffen of the London Press Service explains.

of groundwater resources there showed that they could not meet the envisaged demand, so a hydrogeological study was made of the extensive Disi sandstone aquifer underlying the Southern Desert of Jordan. This showed a potential for a wellfield in the Qa' Disi area which could yield substantial quantities of water of excellent quality, with only precautionary sterilisation needed.

## Three reservoirs planned

This water will be pumped from 100 metres below ground level to a collecting reservoir on the wellfield which is 800 metres above sea level. From there it can gravitate via a 70-km. pipeline to Aqaba where three reservoirs will be built with a total storage capacity of over 7,000 cubic metres. The pipeline will probably be built in ductile iron and will be broken into sections en route to limit pressures.

The existing supply is taken from boreholes in the lower Wadi Yutm area ten kms. outside the town. Earlier studies

The pipeline will have a flow capacity of 17 million cubic metres a year with the storage reservoirs providing a useful buffer against peak demands, particularly those resulting from the developing tourist and residential areas.

A spur pipeline will carry water 20 km. southwards along the coast primarily to serve the new fertiliser plant and other industries planned for nearby sites. The fertiliser plant will incorporate a recycling system which will both ensure the most effective use of the water and protect the environment. The coral in the Gulf of Aqaba, which is a tourist attraction, might be vulnerable to pollution.

The project will be in two stages, the wellfield and trunk pipeline being built first. The consultant's preliminary engineering designs and financial and economic appraisal were submitted to the Jordanian Government in October and documentation of contracts is being put in hand so that construction can begin early this year.

Plans for improving local sewerage and sewage disposal system may include one for using the purified effluent to good advantage for watering palm gardens and other amenity areas, and possibly for agricultural and industrial use for the town's benefit.

# New control and policy body for Jordan's water approved by symposium

(Continued from page 1)

Questions of management and law were not the only topics of discussion at this morning's session. The main planning and strategy issues were also clarified. One critical issue is whether to move people to the water or move water to the people. The consensus appeared to be that because it is very expensive moving water from one corner of the country to the other, efforts should be made to encourage industry and settlement to develop close to water supplies.

This involves linking water plans closely with regional development plans. It also means adjusting pricing schemes so that these reflect the real cost of providing water on a national and not just a local scale.

Where will Amman's water come from?

How to supply the water needs of Amman, was a question which dominated the symposium. In a master plan for the Amman region presented earlier in the conference, it was revealed that by the year 2005 the demand for water in the area will be 94 million cubic metres (MCM) a year; that

is no less than 80 MCM in excess of its existing ground-water resources.

The solutions, which are proposed, include recycling water in the area on a large scale, and diverting water from the King Talal Dam away from irrigation to supply the needs of Amman and Zarqa.

King Talal Dam is the only outside resource, available to Amman, which can definitely be put into operation as early as 1980. The trouble is that the dam is fed by the dirty water of the Zarqa river. Strict environmental controls and treatment processes can make it fit for drinking, but at a cost which is not yet known.

The Yarmouk River further north is a much cleaner source, but the Maqarin Dam which will trap its waters is still only in the design stage. The possibility remains that the Maqarin Dam might eventually be used to supply the country's major cities, while the King Talal Dam is left to feed the Jordan Valley irrigation, for which it was originally intended.

It was decided that the national master plan and the other regional water plans that were presented at the symposium could not be accepted as

final. Their nature is more exploratory. The final Master Plan will have to be equipped with a budget and be continually updated.

## Immediate action

Until this is achieved, the final report declares, "the Symposium feels that support should be given to the following measures as a breather:

"a.) Satisfying the water requirements of the Jordanian population centres from the Yarmouk River and exploitation of local ground water resources; the Azraq and Dhuleil aquifer thus saved may be later exploited to supply the Amman Zarqa basin.

"b.) Amman's urgent need to be satisfied by water pumped from the King Talal reservoir. Particular efforts are to be made to ensure prompt implementation of the existing plans for sewerage of Amman and Zarqa.

"c. Qa'Disi aquifer be exploited to meet the requirements of Aqaba area.

d.) The staged development of the Jordan Rift Valley continue to construct Maqarin and Wadi Al Arab dams, and to utilize the flows of side wadis in the southern ghors."

## Coming & Going...

Arab Fund experts due here

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — Two specialists from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) will be arriving here soon as part of technical aid by the fund for Jordan's social development projects. A decision to this effect was taken by the fund today. The experts will be on loan for a period of one year, sources at the Social Affairs Department said.

## Thai aviation team leaves

AMMAN, March 22 (JNA). — The visiting Thai aviation team today ended a five-day visit to Jordan and left for home.

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	PAR value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling offer
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	303	6.100	6.200	6.200	6.200	6.100	—
* Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	505	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.000	1.100
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	1,637	12.700	12.800	12.700	12.800	12.750	—
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	323	1.200	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.200	1.250
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	8,640	15.600	15.650	15.600	15.650	15.500	—
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,703	6.550	6.550	6.550	6.550	—	6.600
Total volume traded, Wednesday, March 22: JD 13,156								

\* 50 per cent of share capital paid.



general view of the town and harbour of Aqaba, where a big water scheme is planned for the growing population.

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### BUSINESS SUPPLIES



# Brittany coast tanker break up is worst in oil pollution history

BREST, France, March 22 (R). — The break up of the Liberian-registered Amoco Cadiz oil tanker off the Brittany coast last week has caused the worst disaster in the history of oil pollution, according to estimates.

Mr. Harry Renkema, a vice president of American Oil — the ship's owners — told Reuters here yesterday he believed only 50,000 tons of the vessel's original cargo of 220,000 tons of crude oil remained on board.

According to estimates based on salvage contractors who visited the vessel, there are only 50,000 tons in the Amoco Cadiz's tanks," he said.

The Amoco Cadiz went aground near the picturesque fishing village of Porsalot last Thursday after its steering gear broke down and three attempts to put a line aboard failed.

The oil slick spreading from the tanker has now polluted some 80 kms. of the Brittany coast, ruining the livelihoods of many local fishermen and destroying wild life.

Earlier estimates by maritime officials put the leakage from the Amoco Cadiz at 80,000 tons, the same as that spilled by the wrecked tanker Torrey Canyon in the Channel in 1967.

Mr. Renkema said that salvage officials who boarded the tanker found the damage caused by high winds and heavy seas was greater than originally thought.

"I would suspect that more

than three tanks have been blown... although we won't know for a while," he said.

The Amoco Cadiz had 13 tanks in use when it struck rocks last Thursday.

Efforts to avert further pollution by putting powerful pumps on board the shattered hull to relay the remaining oil to a convoy of empty tankers have so far been hampered by winds and dangerous rocks along the coast.

Officials are anxious to pump off the remaining oil before huge spring tides, this week-end, which could lift the vessel and dash it against the coastline.

## It takes a lot to stop a Solo



What this six-wheeler car made in Sindelfingen, near Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, lacks in speed it makes up in versatility. It can negotiate flights of steps, chug through swamps and clamber up inconceivable gradients. Its 430-cc engine may only develop 20 DIN hp and reach a top speed of 30 mph, but the Solo 750 does 28 mpg/imp. It is manufactured by a firm best known for their mopeds and lawnmowers but is fast making a name for itself all over the world. The Solo has no steering wheel. It is steered by braking the wheels on either side and can turn on the spot. It dispenses with gears and is accelerated by lever rather than by pedal. (DaD photo)

## People in the News

### The perfect crime

HAZEL PARK, Michigan (R). — Willard Dillon, 30, was arrested for armed robbery and attempted murder yesterday. It was hardly the perfect crime. He dropped his gun twice during the holdup at a local store, shot and missed a customer who gave chase, ran out of petrol and had to push his getaway car into a petrol station where the attendant refused to serve him because it was closing time.

### Beware of 12-foot boa constrictors

NEW ORLEANS (AP). — It takes an intrepid burglar to break into Larry Montgomery's gasoline station. It is patrolled by two snakes. It's been tried once since the snakes were let out on patrol, and the burglars lost heart and fled after rifling a couple of drawers. "We got broke into a couple of times before," said Larry's brother, Wade, chief snake handler at the station. "The burglars they have around here kill dogs, and we found the snakes would do better." So when they close the station for the night, the brothers turn loose Herman and an unnamed companion to slither about inside the office until opening time. A sign in the window of the station warns of "a 12-foot boa constrictor" and shows a toothy, obviously hostile reptile. The sign is an exaggeration. "The '12-foot' means both of the snakes together," said Wade.

### Agreement nears for Presley film

HOLLYWOOD (AP). — Rock promoter Jerry Weintraub is near agreement with the Elvis Presley estate for the rights for a film version of Presley's life story. Mr. Weintraub, who arranged many of Presley's tours, was negotiating last week with Presley's father, Vernon, and Col. Tom Parker, Presley's Mentor and Manager. "There's nothing hanging it up," Mr. Weintraub said. "I'm sure I'm going to be the one to do it. Parker and I have a long relationship. It's going to be a motion picture of Presley's life story and I'm going to produce it." Mr. Weintraub would not disclose the financial aspects of the negotiations and said "I haven't even thought about" who would get the starring role.

### Mickey Rooney plans to retire again

LOS ANGELES (AP). — Is Mickey Rooney finally calling it quits after 50 years in show business? Rooney says yes. His agent says no. "I'm going to bring down the curtain," Mr. Rooney said recently in an interview on NBC's Tomorrow Show. "As soon as I finish a movie I'm working on now, I'm going to devote all my time to marketing a self-study acting course I've been working on for 15 years." The oscar-winning actor could not be reached later for elaboration, but his press agent, Dick Gutman, said it's nothing new for Rooney, 57, to announce plans to stop acting only to change his mind later. "He's not retiring," said Gutman. "This is just his first retirement announcement of this week. He's the least retiring man I know."

### It was a bad weekend for Leon Spinks

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (AP). — World Boxing Association heavyweight champion Leon Spinks was free on \$700 bond Monday following his arrest Saturday on two traffic charges. Mr. Spinks, 24, was arrested on charges of driving the wrong way on a one-way street and driving without a license. The arrest capped a bad weekend for the champion. Friday the World Boxing Council stripped him of his title on charges that he dealt with it in bad faith in connection with negotiations for a title defense against top-ranked Ken Norton. The WBC gave Norton the crown. Spinks has said that he will give Muhammad Ali, from whom he won the title Feb. 15, a chance to retake the championship before he fights anyone else. The boxer and his wife Nobel were also notified over the weekend that their landlord in Philadelphia has filed suit to collect bills totaling \$1,164.

## Dollar makes partial recovery in Tokyo

TOKYO, March 22 (R). — The U.S. dollar staged a partial recovery against the Japanese yen on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange market today and closed at 231 yen.

Dealers said the rise from a 230.50 opening and 230.85 at Monday's close was due mainly to the dollar's strength ahead overnight and market calmness before the Easter holiday. The exchange was closed yesterday, a Japanese holiday.

Local banking sources said the Bank of Japan had bought an estimated \$3 billion this month to support the U.S. currency, which last week fell to a postwar low level of 230 yen in Tokyo.

The Bank of Japan apparently believed the massive intervention was necessary to prevent a sharp rise in the yen's value, which was causing economic problems in Japan and a spate of bankruptcies, they said.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of interbank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

	U.S. dollars
One sterling	1.8970/80
One dollar	2.0400/20
	2.1825/50
	1.9160/9210
	31.75/80
	4.6700/75
	855.00/75
	230.20/40
	4.6150/6200
	5.3625/75
	5.6200/50
	Danish crowns

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock prices closed mixed in dull trading Wednesday, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 1.5 at 464.8.

South African gold shares firmed with the higher bullion fixing with gains ranging to more than a dollar among heavy-weight producers. Government bonds showed marginal gains of 1/8 point. Some leading industrials rose a few pence while others lost a similar amount.

U.S. and Canadian stocks eased, while Australian stocks were mixed.

Thomas Tilling firmed a penny to 109 on final results above most forecasts, but Tube Investments Investments lost 6p to 269p in reaction to its final figures.

Bowater, Courtaulds, Boots, Marks and Spencer and EMI all finished unchanged. Others such as ICI, Glaxo, Unilever and GKN lost between a penny and 4p. Fisons put on a penny and B&B added 4p.

Leading banks shed between 4p and 7p while oils held steady.

Price of gold closed in London Wednesday at \$179.35/oz.

## U.S. Treasury secretary tells Newsweek

# Dollar's slide will not lead to global financial collapse

WASHINGTON, March 22 (R). — United States Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has dismissed fears that a continued slide in the dollar's value would lead to a global financial collapse.

In an interview in the current issue of Newsweek magazine, he said the U.S. economy was strong and that the other industrialized countries were expected to experience improved economic conditions during the coming year.

He said it was too early to tell yet whether the new American-West German support programme for the dollar has worked, adding that it was not an attempt to peg exchange rates at any particular level but an effort to eliminate disorderly conditions in the world's money markets.

"There has clearly been disorderly movement and evidence of unjustified speculation. Until ways are found to eliminate these, I will not be fully satisfied," Mr. Blumenthal was quoted as saying.

However, he said the Carter administration had no plans to control capital outflows from the United States, impose a tax on holders of foreign bonds issued in this country or sell U.S. treasury bonds denominated in foreign currencies.

OPEC confidence in dollar

Mr. Blumenthal said he has seen no serious evidence that the oil-producing countries would change their decision in December to keep oil prices steady in the foreseeable future.

"The OPEC countries particularly Saudi Arabia and Iran, are showing confidence in the U.S. economy and making substantial investments," he said.

He said there was no basis for criticism that he was unconcerned about the dollar and inflation.

"I have made it clear that we consider that the position of the dollar is of great im-

portance. I am deeply concerned about inflation. I have personally stressed this view in virtually every public statement I have made, and I am fighting hard to help President Carter bring inflation under control," Mr. Blumenthal told Newsweek.

The treasury secretary said British officials, in discussions with him, denied reports that Prime Minister James Callaghan, who will visit Washington this week, was bringing a plan aimed at re-pegging the dollar with Britain, France, West Germany and Japan all sharing the burden of support.

Mr. Blumenthal said that while the United States would study any proposals which Mr. Callaghan brought to President Carter, "We have learned that the fixed-rate (exchange) system does not work so we are working with other countries to make the flexible exchange rate system function more effectively."

## Britain will use North Sea revenue to secure lasting economic recovery

LONDON, March 22 (AP). — Britain will use its North Sea oil and gas revenue, projected at \$7.6 billion a year by the mid-1980s, "to secure lasting economic recovery," the Labour government said yesterday.

However, Prime Minister James Callaghan stressed in the House of Commons that, although the oil is "a useful bonus... it's not going to solve all our problems."

A long-awaited government policy document, The Challenge of North Sea Oil, listed such priorities for North Sea revenue as investment in industry,

reduction of personal taxation as a work incentive and research into alternative sources of energy for when the oil runs out.

The document, published amid a political debate on how the North Sea revenue should be spent, and presented to parliament for discussion, noted: "There must be no short-term spending spree."

It added that a short-lived consumer boom, leaving no permanent improvement in the economy, "would be a tragedy for the nation."

There were loud jeers from the opposition. Conservative Party as Mr. Callaghan told the House the government would play a leading role in increasing industrial investment through such agencies as the National Enterprise Board (NEB).

The NEB, established in 1975, is a government body that oversees such nationalised industries as the British Steel Corp., British Shipbuilders and British Aerospace.

Conservative leader Mrs. Margaret Thatcher said the choice is whether the extra revenue is spent by the government or by the people through cuts in taxation.

"We believe the lion's share should go in cuts in taxation so that the people will decide how they will spend or save their money," she said. "That will contribute to greater profits for British companies."

"If we get the profit we shall get the investment. If we get the investment we shall get the jobs."

Britons are among the highest taxed people in the industrialised world. The starting rate for income tax is 34 per cent and the top rate is 83 per cent. The taxes have prompted many rock stars, other celebrities and professional people to leave the country.

Mr. Callaghan said it would be "quite imprudent" to use the bulk of the North Sea oil money to allow tax cuts. But he added there is a need both to cut taxation and for a proper balance of public expenditure.

The increase in the North Sea oil flow over the past year has helped bring about a dramatic turn in Britain's economic prospects. At the beginning of 1977 Britain has just borrowed \$3.9 billion from the International Monetary Fund and was considered the sick man of Europe.

But in the past few months the inflation rate has fallen steadily from a 1976 peak of 26 per cent to 9.5 per cent and the pound sterling has strengthened.

North Sea oil has also boosted Britain's balance of payments. This country, which once had to import almost all its oil needs, now expects to be self-sufficient by 1980.

Energy Secretary Tony Benn forecast Tuesday that Britain will produce 60 million tons (419.8 million barrels) of crude oil this year compared to 34 million tons (237.9 million barrels) in 1977.

The North Sea bonanza, Mr. Callaghan told a news conference, "gives us a better chance than this country has had since the end of the war to overcome our long-standing unemployment and regenerate traditional industry and find new industry where necessary."

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian fils
U.S. dollar	310.00/312.00
U.K. sterling	589.00/593.00
W. German mark	151.80/152.50
Swiss franc	160.40/161.30
French franc	66.30/66.70
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.40
Japanese yen (for every 100)	134.40/135.20
Dutch guilder	141.50/142.40
Belgian franc (for every ten)	97.40/98.00
Swedish crown	67.10/67.50

## French arms industries book record export orders in 1977

PARIS, March 22 (R). — France's arms industry booked record export orders totalling 27 billion francs (\$5.4 billion) last year, mainly for aircraft, helicopters and missiles, the Federation of Armaments Industries said yesterday.

Orders for 1977 rose 8.5 billion francs (\$1.7 billion) over 1976.

Aircraft, missiles and electronic equipment accounted for 22 billion francs, (\$4.6 billion) of last year's orders, the federation said. The Marcel Dassault Company led the field with 10.7 billion francs (\$2.1 billion) in orders.

It sold 129 aircraft last year, including 36 fighter-bombers to Iraq and 25 to Morocco as well as 14 fighters to Egypt and seven to Brazil.

Prospects for this year were promising, the federation said. More than 60 per cent of French-made arms go abroad, the federation said.

# Turkish businessmen turn to illicit hard cash pools to finance imports

Turkey's inflation and devaluation have kept expatriate workers from sending home their savings. Their foreign bank deposits form a valuable black market reserve for Turkish importers.

By Merin Munir of the Financial Times, London

ANKARA, (F.T.). — One of the most unfavourable results of Turkey's galloping inflation has been the decline in the remittances from expatriate workers. These constitute the largest single proportion of foreign exchange in Turkish reserves.

From \$1,312 m. in 1975 the remittances dropped to about \$980 m. last year.

Inflation in Turkey was a record 40 per cent last year, almost double the annual average since 1971. The devaluation of the Turkish lira in the same period was around ten per cent. Thus, there was little incentive for 750,000 workers in Europe to send more money home than they needed to maintain their families, especially as they anticipated a larger devaluation.

In February 1977, the Cent-

ral Bank ran out of reserves and suspended payments for all imports not falling under the emergency and strategic materials category, crude oil, fertilisers, pharmaceuticals, armaments and the like. Soon after this, word got that the country was going through the biggest economic crisis in its history; most exporters stopped shipments to Turkey.

Yet, miraculously, the economy jogged along. Although production was cut down in many plants which depended on imported spare parts or raw materials no company went out of business.

Illicit hard cash pools

The principal reason for this was that the foreign savings of expatriate workers created large, illicit pools of hard cash which were used by private businessmen to finance imports. Banking sources in Istanbul say that as much

as \$1,000 m. worth of goods, 17 per cent of the total, were bought with such black market foreign currency in 1977.

In effect, a separate import regime was instituted revolving around workers' savings which the government in Ankara had tried to attract for many years, but in vain.

"It's very simple," said an intermediary dealing in this sort of money. "You fill up a suitcase with Turkish lira and go to one of the bankers in Sirkeci (near the Galata bridge in Istanbul). He picks up the telephone and gets his Swiss bank to transfer the equivalent in hard cash to your Swiss bank. Then you ring your bank and get the money transferred to your exporter."

In the space of a year this man had become a millionaire. "And not in Turkish lira either," he told me.

Of course, the rates charged are higher than the official rate. The dollar, officially at 19.25 lira, fetched between 25 and 29 lira last year.

Such deals are illegal but virtually impossible to trace. And everybody, except the government and the consumer, is happy. The workers are ha-

ppy because they get more Turkish lira for their money. The exporters are happy because they are being paid. And the importers are happy because they either keep their production line going and sell whatever they import at exorbitant prices.

A trader who imports machinery told me that 100 per cent or more profit on goods imported through this channel is normal.

But the cost to the economy, particularly at a time of burning inflation, is very high.

### Government response

The government has recently devalued the lira by 30 per cent, bringing it up to the level of its black market value. Furthermore, the government has increased interest rates for deposits and gave a four per cent "spread" to deposits by expatriate workers exceeding one year's maturity. Thus a worker is entitled to a 16 per cent interest rate for more than a year's deposit and 20 per cent for two years.

With these inducements the government is hoping remittances will climb back to the \$1,300 m. level and that the illicit deals will come to an end.

If other measures are not taken, however, it is highly likely that the traffic will continue. The principal measure is simply to find the hard cash so that importers don't resort to expensive black market foreign exchange.

The market is so starved for imported goods and the demand for them is so high that importers can continue to pay black market rates and still make a fat profit.

Probably aware of this, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's left of centre government is opening negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for loans. When an agreement is concluded with the IMF the government will be able to get medium term loans from international banks and so weather the crisis. A consortium of American, Swiss and German banks has promised Ankara a loan of \$1,000 m. to be made available almost as soon as the agreement with the IMF is signed.

-- Financial Times News-Features



FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1978

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**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You now have practical and clever ideas on how to make your work more valuable. Make sure you build up more efficiency but don't take any unnecessary risks, chances.

**ARIES** (March 21 to Apr. 19) Improve your work routine. If you want it to be better and more profitable. Improve health by some new treatments that really work.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make some slight changes in work schedule and have extra time for recreation. Take treatments that will make you more dynamic.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Study home surroundings to see where to make improvements. Establish more harmony with those who dwell with you.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Get added to a date that can put a new project on a more profitable basis. Take a short trip to see a good friend.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) If you think big, you will get your things, but you will have to have a better understanding of income and outgo. Be sensible with your budget and avoid extravagance.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get into pleasing activities and have a happy, productive time. Contact good friends you have not seen in some time. Don't lose your temper.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Closest yourself with your creative ideas and work and get much done that is satisfying. If you show more thought for mate, loved one, you will have better respect and response. Think constructively.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Work out a plan carefully that will gain you the personal goals that mean so much to you. Be with friends and talk over mutual aims.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You want to build up your prestige and can do so by getting into the work that will achieve this. Show your finest abilities and intelligence. Be careful of a hypocrite.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have new interests that are appealing and will be a challenge for your talents, so study them well. Make fine plans for the future.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get your affairs in good order so you can get ahead more quickly. Show true affection for loved one and get good results.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get into the details of the contracts you have made and be sure of what you are doing. A situation arises that needs your particular attention and quickly. Take time out for socializing.

# George B. Shaw would have said "aye" to this

By J. C. Trevin  
Theatre critic for  
The Illustrated London News

LONDON, (LPS) — Most of the principal London theatres are clustered together within a square mile that is the heart of the West End. But one that has gained steadily in reputation since it was opened in 1971 is well outside the limits.

The Shaw, in the busy Euston Road, close to the three great railway termini of Euston, St. Pancras and King's Cross, is named after George Bernard Shaw, who in middle life was for six years a member of what was then the borough council of St. Pancras and is today Camden. One of its functions -- and surely Shaw would have approved of this -- is providing a London home for the National Youth Theatre (NYT).

### Remarkable range

Leased by Camden to the NYT, it is used also by the professional Dolphin Theatre Company and by occasional visitors. Already it has staged a quite remarkable range of

plays, from Shakespeare to Pinter.

It is a friendly place with a single tier of seats, 450 of them, that fans upward and outward from a wide stage. It is on the Shaw stage every summer that London finds, for about a month, the most flourishing young company in town.

So far, in the course of its 20 years, the NYT has put on almost 100 productions, toured in mainland Europe 18 times, and engaged more than 4000 young people, from the most diverse social and educational backgrounds, in NYT activities between London, the regions, and abroad.

Only five per cent of these young people have ultimately gone on to the professional stage. But the NYT's graduates include some of the best young actors in Britain: Derek Jacobi, for example, who had a long time with the National Theatre Company when Lord Olivier conducted it, and who has made a television hit as the Emperor Claudius in a series based on Robert Graves' novels, about the Roman Empire; Helen Mirren, Robin Ellis, and Ben Kingsley, of the

The Shaw Theatre may be outside London's "square mile" of well known theatres, but it is achieving a reputation -- no less important than any other -- as a bustling nursery for actors and audiences of the future.

Royal Shakespeare Company: John Stride, formerly of the National; Simon Ward, Timothy Dalton -- a growing list that already means much to the selective playgoer.

One knows, on spotting an NYT name in a theatre programme, that the player will have two most valuable gifts: Entire audibility and a confident attack.

### Modest beginning

The company, with no special label then, began in a small way on an East London stage. The play was Henry V. Now it receives as many as 4,000 applications a year and it can accept only about 400.

The NYT does classical and contemporary plays, but particularly Shakespeare. Says its founder, Michael Croft: "Young people have stopped learn-

ing poetry, apart from their school exams, and I believe we have a duty to try to redress the balance."

Audiences at last summer's modern dress Coriolanus -- in which the sister of the leading actor played his stage mother Volturna -- proved to be so good that the production could have continued until Christmas. But most of the company had to return to school.

### Topical themes

It is by no means a classical theatre alone. That most prolific modern dramatist, Peter Terson, who finds, in what Mr. Croft calls "the kids" a group "breathlessly daring and courageous", has written eight plays for the NYT. They cover such topical themes as the behaviour of football crowds, factory problems, "student protest", shipyard li-

fe, juvenile delinquency and so on.

Invariably, it is heaping to see the Shaw stage crowded with players -- for in the nature of things the casts have to be large -- and up in the Euston Road this is an annual spectacle.

The Dolphin company opened the theatre with, very reasonably, Shaw's *The Devil's Disciple*. Since those days the work has been as surprising as at any London theatre: Few long runs, but a steady change of programme and a policy of keeping seat prices as low as possible.

### 80p for any seat

In a period dominated by television, the theatre has to attract young playgoers who will be the audiences of the future. Now they pay less at the Shaw than in any of London's 40 leading theatres. While adult tickets are £1 and £2 the "youth price" is only 80p for any seat. One can understand why the nightly average age is so low.

It makes a remarkable and continuing story. Though the Shaw, with its cheap seat policy and a relatively small official subsidy, cannot offer big salaries many big players have been sympathetically willing to work there -- such as Susan Hampshire, Nyree Dawn Porter and Joseph O'Connor (all remembered for their television performances in *The Forsyte Saga*); Sheila Allen, who was Lady Macbeth; Vanessa Redgrave, who played Viola in *Twelfth Night*; Maggie Fitzgibbon; Max Wall -- a host of others.

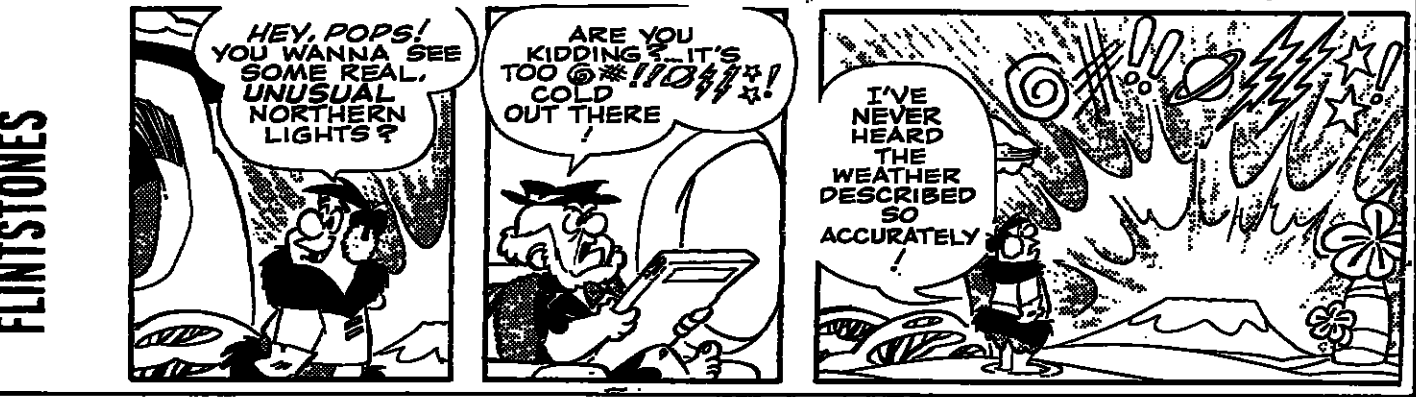
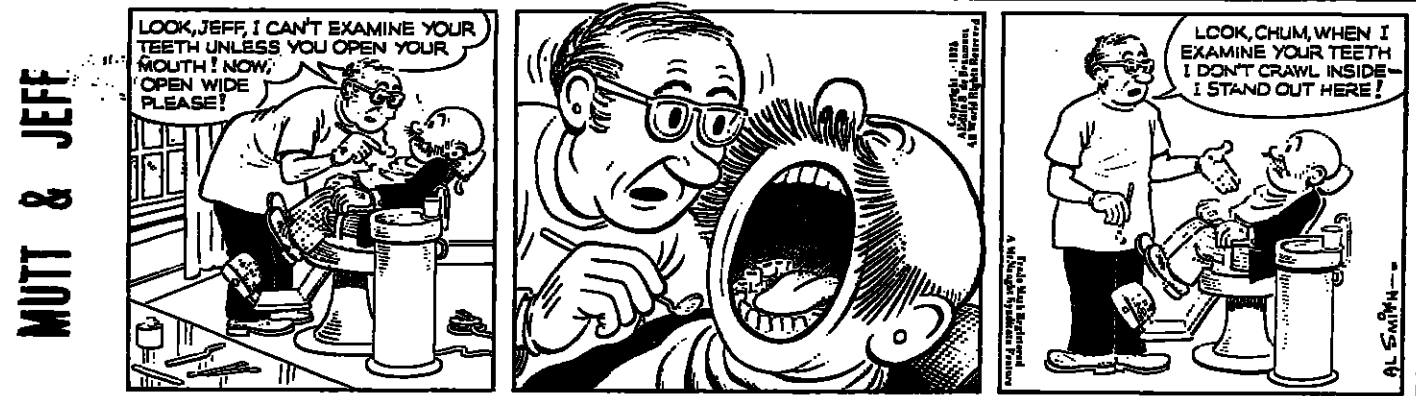
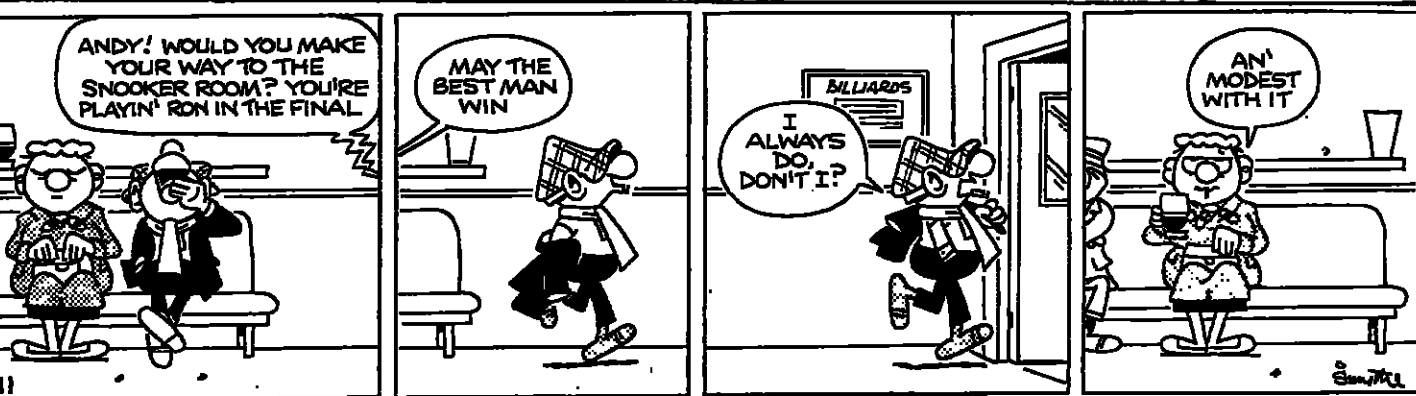
### Right dramatists

The Dolphin too has had the right dramatists; Shakespeare and Shaw naturally; Tom Stoppard and Pinter; Caryl Churchill; it has had a superb revival of Ibsen's *Under the Yoke*, and as well, the Shaw has organised about 150 concerts, some of its own, some under the banner of Camden Council; and several of the theatre's most famous artists (Dame Flora Kousson and the late Dame Sybil Thorndike among them) have appeared in poetry recitals.

Recently the Shaw ended a run of *Romeo and Juliet* followed it with a programme of work by John Betjeman, the Poet Laureate; and now it is putting on the plays of the Arnold Wesker trilogy (*Chicken Soup With Barley*, *Roots*, and *I'm Talking About Jerusalem*) that have not been done in London for many years.

### Last word from GBS

Perhaps, in the circumstances, Bernard Shaw should have the last word. Here he speaks through the mouth of his Shakespeare (appearing for a National Theatre) in *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets*: "This writing of plays is a great matter, forming as it does the minds and affections of men in such sort that whatsoever they see done in show on the stage, they will presently be doing in earnest in the world, which is but a larger stage."



## Holy Shroud is filmed

LONDON, March 22 (AP). — Financed by Americans, directed by an Englishman and distributed by an Arab, the first colour film about a mysterious Christian relic known as the Holy Shroud of Turin opens here next Monday, the day after Easter.

The 53-minute film called *The Silent Witness* recounts investigations of the relic by historians and scientists in the United States, Italy, Switzerland and Britain.

The relic is a cloth, 14 feet long by 3 feet wide, which some believe to be the burial sheet of Jesus Christ.

It bears imprints which could be of a crucified man and is kept behind bars in Turin Cathedral in Italy, where it is displayed once every 40 years. According to legend, the cloth was brought to Europe by crusaders who captured Constantinople from the Turks.

Film Director David W. Rolfe, 28, said in an interview at Tuesday's press view that the cathedral authorities allowed him to make the film, which cost just under £250,000. He said the money was raised by the Holy Shroud Guild of America and by his company, Screenpro Films.

The distributor is London businessman Naim Attallah, 47, a Palestinian born in Haifa, who said he is doing it "because I think it is a very important educational film and the public should know more about it."

## THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



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# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### Channel 3 & 6:

6:00 Quran  
6:15 Cartoons  
6:30 Little house on the prairie  
8:30 News in Arabic  
11:00 News in Arabic

### Channel 3:

7:30 Arabic programme

8:30 Arabic series

### Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Film  
8:30 Tony Randall Show  
9:10 Seatellers  
10:00 News in English  
10:10 Movie of the week

## RADIO JORDAN

8:00 Morning show  
10:00 News headlines  
10:15 Folk songs  
10:30 My kind of music  
11:00 Listeners' choice  
12:00 News headlines  
12:00 News headlines  
12:00 Pop session  
13:00 News summary  
13:00 Pop session  
14:00 News bulletin

14:30 Travels of Ibn Batuta  
15:00 Concert hour  
16:00 Pop session  
17:00 Jordan weekly  
17:30 Pop session  
18:00 Faces and places  
18:30 Melody time  
19:00 News bulletin  
19:10 Music  
19:30 Signing off

## EMERGENCIES

### Doctors:

### Amman:

Amman Al Hayj (75888)  
Rafiq Amman (38587)  
Irbed:  
Amman Shabul (2624)  
Zarqa:  
Farah Agabawit

### Taxis:

Veneta (44584)

Najsh (23038)

Hussein Youth City (83273)

### Pharmacies:

### Amman:

Sababgh (23157)  
Nassar (23781)  
Grand (84511)  
Haya (24889)  
Irbed:  
Rashar  
Zarqa:  
Abu Lail

## BBC RADIO

### GMT

5:00 News; 24 Hours  
5:30 Sarah Ward  
5:45 World Today  
6:00 News; Press Review  
6:30 Banners and Bonnets  
7:00 News; 24 Hours  
7:20 Sarah Ward  
7:45 Up at the Villa  
8:00 News; Reflections  
8:15 Music for Voices  
8:30 Farming World  
9:00 News; Press Review  
9:15 World Today  
9:30 Financial News  
9:45 Wales and the Welsh  
10:00 Meet the Composer  
10:20 Visiting Comedy  
10:30 News; News about Britain  
10:45 Schabai Plays Beech-  
11:15 Business Matters  
12:00 Radio Newswell  
12:15 Top Twenty  
12:45 Sports Round-up  
13:00 News; 24 Hours  
19:30 New Ideas

### GMT

03:00 The Breakfast Show:  
03:00, 04:00, 05:00 and  
to Reports, VOA Current  
News Summary, 03:30,  
04:30 and 05:30 GMT:  
An informal presentation  
of popular music with  
feature reports and  
interviews, answers to  
listeners' questions, Science  
Digest  
17:00 News Roundup, Reports,  
Accidents, Opinions,  
Analysis, News Summary  
17:30 Special English News,  
Music USA  
18:00

### Book Choice

13:40 The Pleasure's Yours  
13:45 Talkabout  
14:30 Radio Newswell  
15:15 Outlook  
16:00 News; Commentary  
16:15 Spectator, West, at Bay  
16:45 World Today  
17:00 News; Book Choice  
17:15 John Peel  
17:45 Sports Round-up  
18:00 News; News about Britain  
18:00 Outlook; News Summary  
18:00  
18:30 Stock Market Report  
18:45 The Dancing Masters  
20:00 News; 24 Hours  
20:20 A Jolly Good Show  
21:15 Paperbacks  
21:20 Business Matters  
22:00 News; World Today  
22:25 Financial News  
22:35 Book Choice; Reflections  
22:45 Sports Round-up  
23:00 News; Commentary  
23:15 Merchant Navy  
23:30 Top Twenty

### Feature: Science in the

News, News Summary,  
Now Music USA  
19:00 News Roundup, Reports,  
Accidents, Opinions,  
Analysis,  
VOA Magazine, American  
Science, Cultural,  
Letters  
20:00 Special English News,  
Music USA (Gaz)  
21:00 VOA World Report:  
to News ... newswatchers'  
voices ...  
21:30 correspondent reports,  
background features  
... media comments, ...  
news analysis.

## AMMAN AIRPORT

### Arrivals:

5:45 Damascus (AA)  
7:45 Cairo (EA)  
7:55 Dhabran, Kuwait  
8:00 Bangkok, Bahrain  
8:15 Damascus  
9:30 Beirut  
9:40 Riyadh (SDI)  
9:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
10:30 Damascus  
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:35 London  
18:45 Cairo  
20:00 Beirut (MEA)  
20:35 Amsterdam, Athens, (KLM)  
00:30 Rome (AZ)  
02:20 Rawalpindi (BA)

### Departures:

6:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)  
6:30 Damascus (SAA)  
7:00 Beirut  
8:00 Damascus  
8:45 Cairo (EA)  
8:45 Beirut (MEA)  
11:00 Riyadh (SDI)  
11:00 Athens, Madrid  
11:30 Rome, New York  
12:00 Paris, London  
12:45 Kuwait (KAC)  
13:00 Cairo  
17:00 Damascus  
19:30 Baghdad  
01:15 Dubai (AZ)  
03:20 London (BA)

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS) ..... Tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37000  
Goethe Institute ..... 41992  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) ..... Tel. 75111  
Civil defence rescue ..... 24391-4  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090  
Firefight, fire, police ..... 19  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36383-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 37111-3  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Najsh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help ..... 21111, 37777  
Airport information (Alia) ..... 62805



# Rhodesian transition cabinet opens door for Nkomo, Mugabe to contest elections

SALISBURY, March 22 (R). — The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the three members of Rhodesia's new Supreme Executive Council, today told a news conference that foreign-based guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe were welcome to return to Rhodesia without conditions to contest one-man, one-vote elections.

He also ruled out further international discussions on Rhodesia as called for by the United States and Britain.

"The idea of going to New York, Pretoria or London to start another discussion is out of place," he said. "We are not going to reopen the debate — the debate is closed."

Britain and the United States have proposed another conference because they want to include the Nkomo-Mugabe Pa-

triotic Front alliance in any settlement. Mr. Sithole, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Chief Jeremiah Chirau yesterday formed a transitional government designed to lead to a black-ruled Zimbabwe by Dec. 31.

Mr. Sithole said the door was open for Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe to return and contest the election. But he said he felt that the only thing to at-

tract Mr. Nkomo back would be "our complete and unconditional surrender to him."

Mr. Smith has said that Mr. Nkomo must renounce "terrorism" before he could return. The Patriotic Front has been prosecuting an intensifying guerrilla war against the white regime.

But Mr. Sithole said there should be "no preconditions."

## Students demonstrate in Lahore protesting Bhutto death sentence

ISLAMABAD, March 22 (R). — Police fired tear gas to disperse student demonstrators in Lahore yesterday protesting the death sentence passed on former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The Lahore High Court verdict last Saturday on the premier for ordering a political assassination has produced demonstrations in various parts of the country.

But the protests have not been on the scale evidently feared by army ruler, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, who has rounded up about 500 pro-Bhutto supporters and clamped tight security in the major cities.

The main demonstrations

were in Lahore where some 300 students clashed with police who had to use tear gas.

In Hyderabad about 100 women took part in a procession in defiance of a martial law ban and several were detained briefly.

The Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Dr. Mohammad Mehdi, President of the American-Arab Relations Committee at the U.N., Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri, Kuwait and Canada have sent cables appealing for a pardon.

The main demonstrations

## On the road out of south Lebanon Tragic ordeal of a woman's flight to safety

Mariam Alawiye, a 42-year-old grandmother, is one of an estimated 180,000 refugees from war-torn south Lebanon. She led her family on a four-day, 60-mile trek from her native village of Aitaroun, 1.5 miles from the Israeli border, to a tent camp in Beirut's municipal stadium. Here is the diary of her ordeal as put together by A.P. newsmen Aly Mahmoud in Beirut.

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP). — Wednesday, March 15: The Fedayeen who pass through our village are talking about the raid in Israel. We know the Israelis will take revenge, but not here in Aitaroun. There are no Fedayeen here, just the "young ones" (Moslem leftist gunmen). We go about our business. The tobacco grove needs tilling. At 8 a.m., when we are all in the grove, shells begin falling. We run to the house, crouch on the floor and pray.

Three frightful hours pass. Planes are roaring overhead, increasing our terror. Voices in the street are screaming: "Israelis, Israelis. The Israelis are in Aitaroun."

Ahmad and Abed (her oldest sons, aged 24 and 22) already have left. We must get out too, while there is still time.

Hashem (her husband) is in tears. We can't take all the animals with us.

"We must at least take the cow," he argues. "The children need milk. The cow is like money in the bank." The cow, the cow, I argue that the cow will slow us down. But he won't change his mind. The cow must come no matter what. We leave the horse, the donkey and the calf behind.

I lead the way, not knowing what to expect or how close the Israelis are. The going is

very slow. There is the cow, our money in the bank. The Israeli planes give us no peace. We scramble for cover each time one passes overhead.

When night comes, we are exhausted. The youngsters are crying. We drop down near a big rock and, gratefully, sleep comes at once.

Thursday, March 16: We are up at 3 a.m. and set off toward Qana (a village 10 miles northwest of Aitaroun). We are going to Tyre. If it is safe we may stay. If not, we will go on to Sidon. But with the cow, we may never get there. At sunup we milk the cow. The milk is the children's breakfast.

We pass a number of corpses. There are dead goats, too, strewn along 300 metres of road. "Cover the children's eyes," I shout. We pinch our nostrils closed. The smell of death is already strong and dizzying.

Friday, March 17: We reach Qana, finally, just before sunrise. High overhead, the Israeli jets are circling, buzzing like flies. Qana is empty except for a small group of gunmen hiding in the buildings. We stop for much-needed rest. But the Israelis won't let us. They start shelling Qana. When it stops, we move on.

The cow stumbles twice. I implore Hashem to leave the

animal so that we can reach Shibrine more quickly. But he refuses. "Go on," he tells me. "I'll catch up with you later in Shibrine."

I do as he says. My feet move forward, but my eyes look back until I cannot see Hashem and the cow any longer.

Five hours later, after we reach Shibrine, the gunmen from Qana arrive and tell me they saw the cow dead on the road. And Hashem? No trace of him. What to do? We press on, hoping Hashem is safe. We find rest in an orange grove.

Saturday, March 18: We decide not to stay in Tyre. It is too dangerous. By the time we reach the coastal road north of the city our shoulders are sore from carrying the children. Oranges and bananas from deserted groves still our hunger.

Ahead, Israeli planes are bombing Bourjolieh (five miles north of Tyre). We hide in a plantation until the planes have left.

It is dark when we reach Ghaziye (near Sidon). Up to then we were suspicious of anyone wanting to give us a lift in his car. But now we are so tired we throw caution to the wind when a truck stops and the young driver motions to us to get in.

He turns out to be very kind and our fear quickly fades. We actually fall asleep on the truck.

When we wake up, we discover he has taken us all the way to Beirut's municipal stadium. God bless him.

Sunday, March 19: At the stadium we are given a tent that we pitch on the side. We sleep away our fatigue for most of the day. Things are much



A Lebanese woman looks over the body of her dead husband in a south Lebanese village. (AP wire photo)

better for us now. We are given bread and powdered milk. I have a feeling that Hashem will show up any moment.

Monday, March 20: We hear that the government has set up three refugee tent camps

in Sidon. I send Ahmad there to look for Hashem. At sunset Ahmad returns with disheartening news: "Father is not there." I can't control my tears. Allah willing, Hashem will survive.

## European nuclear balance shifting, says NATO general

WASHINGTON, March 22 (R). — The nuclear balance in Europe is shifting dramatically and could be unsettled if the communists deploy a Soviet-developed nuclear artillery shell, NATO General Alexander Haig said yesterday.

In a defence Department news conference he reiterated the need for allied forces to deploy the controversial neutron bomb in Europe, Gen. Haig said.

He noted that until recently it was being debated whether the total of 7,000 U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe was too high. Now the Soviet Union was fast approaching parity, he said.

## Kenya-Tanzanian border closed

MOMBASA, March 22 (R). — Kenya has closed its border with Tanzania at two points because of a cholera outbreak in the neighbouring country. It was officially announced here today.

## Suharto is re-elected President of Indonesia

JAKARTA, March 22 (Agencies). — President Suharto was today unanimously re-elected by the People's Congress for his third five-year term.

The 56-year-old general will be sworn in tomorrow at a plenary session of Congress, Indonesia's supreme policy-making body which meets only once in five years.

Helicopters hovered overhead and heavily-armed troops guarded the People's Congress complex following an announcement by the Jakarta Military Command that an underground extremist group was trying to spread terror by setting off molotov cocktails in the city.

The Commander of the Jakarta Military Command, Maj. Gen. Norman Sasono, has ordered his troops to shoot any "trouble maker" on the spot.

Four cars have been burned in the last four days, the general said.

Following the swearing-in ceremony for President Suharto, Congress will elect former Foreign Minister Adam Malik as Vice President in succession to Sultan Hamengku Buwono of Jogjakarta who declined re-election for health reasons.

Unofficial reports said Mr. Malik, 60, might be given overall responsibility for Indonesia's foreign affairs, with a junior minister in charge of day-to-day business at the foreign ministry. President Suharto was expected to announce his new cabinet soon, possibly as early as next weekend.

## Taiwan elects new vice president

TAIPEI, March 22 (R). — Taiwan Governor Shieh Tung-min was today elected the country's Vice President, the highest position ever held by a Taiwanese in the nationalist hierarchy.

Mr. Shieh's election by the ageing veterans of the National Assembly showed that Mr. Chiang Kuo-fu, elected yesterday as president for a six-year term, is keen to strengthen unity.

## Ripples from Western Sahara conflict spread to neighbour states and Western Europe

By Francis Ghiles of the Financial Times, London

ALGIERS, (F.T.) — Perhaps because the superpowers have so far played little part, the festering conflict in the north-west corner of Africa is paid less attention than Rhodesia or Ethiopia, although the fighting is just as bitter.

The ripples from the conflict have spread from the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara to neighbouring states and to Western Europe, where France and Spain have been drawn in because of their former colonial role in Africa.

The United States, by its decision to defer for an indefinite period a plan to sell aircraft and helicopters to Morocco for use in the Western Sahara against the Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas, has possibly significantly altered the course of future events in the region.

Two and a half years of war

When Spain, the former master of the territory, decided in November 1975 to hand over its colony to Morocco and Mauritania, the Tripartite Agreement of Madrid which sealed the deal was signed with the blessing of France and the U.S. Both countries had strongly encouraged Spain on the course it was to follow and Spanish ministers were happy to comply. Franco lay dying and more pressing problems were coming up than the future of a stretch of sand, even a phosphate-rich one.

Two weeks ago, the Polisario Front which, for the past two and a half years has been effectively waging war for the independence of the territory, celebrated the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

So far only a handful of countries have recognised the republic. Among them are some of the more radical in Africa, such as Angola and Mozambique. Algeria, Polisario's main backer, is the only major Arab country to have done so. On the face of it, the future of Polisario and

The bitter war between Polisario Front guerrillas and Morocco and Mauritania attracts little international attention at the moment, but an increasing number of states are playing a part.

the Saharawi people it represents looks bleak.

True, Polisario guerrillas have fought hard and inflicted heavy casualties, not only on Mauritania's small army but also on the much better equipped and trained armed forces of Morocco. Polisario has also had a measure of success in rallying public opinion both in Spain and in France to its cause. The Spanish government is embarrassed by the whole affair and has so far avoided having to denounce the tripartite agreement.

Spain uncomfortable

But Spain's position is an uncomfortable one. Last month the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) foreign ministers meeting in Tripoli ratified a recommendation by the organisation's Liberation Committee that financial and material assistance should be given to the Canaries independence movement which is waging a terrorist campaign in the islands.

The OAU claim concerning the "African nature" of the Canary Islands and not least Algeria's role in promoting the government and all the parties in Spain. But there is little they can do.

Spain has a guilty conscience over the Western Sahara and the fact that the idea of independence only appeals to a minority in the Canaries offers little comfort to Madrid. It cannot move against Algeria which is an important customer for many of its exports.

Polisario, unlike its Algerian friends, has never supported the idea of an independent Canarian state and thus continues to enjoy the support of Spanish public opinion. No OAU summit has ever discussed the Western Saharan issue but any meeting with the

Canaries on the agenda will inevitably focus the light on the nearby Western Sahara.

French neutrality broken

France, meanwhile, has given up the facade of neutrality it sought so long to preserve. The turning point came when it intervened with its own planes against a Polisario column in December.

France has been forced to prop up its former colonial possession, Mauritania, so far the biggest loser in this conflict. The country survives today thanks to the presence of French aircraft and advisers, an increasing number of Moroccan troops and massive financial aid from the conservative Arab states, France and the Ivory Coast.

Mauritania's economic lifeline, the iron ore mines at Zouerate and the railway line linking that city to the port of Nouadibouh on the Atlantic, from where the ore is exported, has been continually harassed by Polisario. As if that were not enough, sales of ore have fallen due to the worldwide steel crisis and drought has hit the country again this year.

Internal political pressures are growing. Urban terrorism made its appearance in Mauritania last week when dynamite charges exploded in a night club frequented by Moroccan soldiers and in their barracks.

The use by Mauritania of black troops, drawn from the southernmost part of the country, has drawn protests from President Senghor of Senegal who recently remarked that if the Saharawi people eventually had their way, he would ask for the black people who live in Mauritania to be given the opportunity of deciding in which country they want to live. The future of Mauritania as a nation would thus be in doubt.

Moroccan expansion feared

Many in Mauritania fear that King Hassan of Morocco will eventually achieve by ruse what he failed to do by ruse ten years ago, that is stretch the frontiers of Morocco south of the River Senegal, thus achieving the greater Morocco his father first spoke of twenty years ago.

Morocco has fared much better than Mauritania against Polisario, although the king's troops have suffered heavy casualties. Exact numbers are difficult to come by, as officially -- no war was going on at all. Even today, no figures or information about the fighting are published in Morocco.

The cost of the war is heavy but here again the Saudis and the Iranians are lending a helping hand. The former gives aid estimated at \$1 bn. a year while the second last year dispatched a squadron of F-5 planes, which is still in Morocco.

Morale in the Moroccan army is difficult to assess, but some incidents of late are strange, in battle the supposedly crack troops sometimes seem to fold up.

USSR stays neutral

As this forgotten crisis rages away, it is interesting to note that the USSR is as anxious as the U.S. to steer a fairly neutral course. The USSR, while agreeing to self-determination for the Western Sahara when President Boumedienne of Algeria was last in Moscow, is busy signing large phosphate and fishing contracts with the Moroccans. It may well be the main provider of Algeria's weaponry but otherwise steers clear.

The superpowers seem to be showing a healthy survival instinct. So far it is hard to point to any party in the conflict which has gained anything thereby. But given the instincts of the principal players, it is hard to see any of them withdrawing from the game.

Financial Times News-Features

## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1978 by Chicago Tribune Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ A K J 10  
♥ K Q  
♦ A 10 9 4 3  
♣ 6 2

WEST EAST  
♠ 8 7 3 ♠ Q 9 6 5 2  
♥ J 10 9 5 3 ♥ 8 7 6 4  
♦ K J 7 ♦ Void  
♣ 10 5 ♣ K J 7 4

SOUTH  
♠ 4  
♥ A 2  
♦ Q 8 6 5 2  
♣ A 9 8 3

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Here's another chance to test your dummy play. Cover up the East and West hands with your thumbs and decide how you would play six diamonds after the lead of the jack of hearts.

If South's diamond suit was genuine (North-South were playing five-card majors), North wanted to be in slam. He made a quiet bid of one spade to see what his partner would do, and South's club rebid confirmed a diamond suit. When South next showed the ace of hearts, North needed no further encouragement to leap to slam.

West leads the jack of hearts. In which hand do you win the trick, and how

do you tackle the trump suit? Let's take the second part of the question first. The answer is that you don't know how to play the trump suit because you do not yet know whether you can afford to lose a trick in trumps. To find out, you need to know if the club finesse will succeed.

That answers the first part of the question. It is simpler to win the first heart in dummy and immediately lead a club to the queen. When this wins, you can afford to take a safety play in trumps. Lead low toward dummy and, if West follows with a low trump, finesse the nine. If West shows out, win the ace and lead a trump toward your queen. Either way, that guarantees that you will lose no more than one trump trick.

What if the club finesse were to lose? Now you cannot afford to lose a trump trick and must rely on one of two possibilities: You can either lead the ace of diamonds, hoping to drop a singleton king, or lead the queen in an attempt to find West with the guarded king of trumps and East with the singleton jack.

Which of these two methods should you choose? Lead the ace. That works if either defender has a singleton king of trumps, whereas the other line succeeds only when East has specifically the singleton jack. In other words, cashing the ace is twice as likely to bring in the trump suit as leading the queen.

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGLID

GAANP

RENOCE

GROHPE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the same answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXERT DANDY LIQUID RARELY

Answer: "What do you have when I hit your car with an ax?" — "AN 'AX'-IDENT"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Branch of the Military

5. Renaissance fiddlers

11. Stereotyped Kite

13. Money drawers

14. Reckon

15. Rubber tree

16. Very French

18. Creek

19. More untidy

21. Musician's stand

22. Common suffix

23. Ridicules

24. Market

27. Part of be

28. Dream: French

29. Opinion

33. Enzyme

34. Tooth

35. Extend

36. Wealthy: variant

38. Expatriate

40. Trimmed

41. Assessment

42. Unyielding

43. Ragout

44. Hard to control

45. Choice cuts of meat

46. Female ruff

47. Wall

48. Photograph record

49. Forest wardens

50. Hikes

51. Have recourse to

52. Street

53. Gained favor

54. Tea box

55. The cream

56. Spiced oriental dish

57. Sesame: variant

58. Appreciate

59. Suffix meaning "like"

60. Totem pole

61. Choice cuts of meat

62. Female ruff

63. Wall

64. Photograph record

65. Forest wardens

66. Hikes

67. Have recourse to

68. Street

69. Gained favor

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88. Spiced oriental dish

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90. Appreciate

91. Suffix meaning "like"

92. Totem pole

93. Choice cuts of meat

94. Female ruff